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and between the different States, offers certain valuable analogies to what should be striven for in order to secure, through the Hague courts and conferences, a species of world federation for international peace and justice. There are, of course, fundamental differences between what the United States Constitution does and what we should even attempt at this time to secure at The Hague; but the methods adopted in the American Constitution to prevent hostilities between the States, and to secure the supremacy of the Federal Court in certain classes of cases, are well worth the study of those who seek at The Hague to obtain the same results on a world scale.

In the third place, something should be done as soon as possible to check the growth of armaments, especially naval armaments, by international agreement. No one power could or should act by itself, for it is eminently undesirable, from the standpoint of the peace of righteousness, that a power which really does believe in peace should place itself at the mercy of some rival which may at bottom have no such belief and no intention of acting on it. But granted sincerity of purpose, the great powers of the world should find no insurmountable difficulty in reaching an agreement which would put an end to the present costly and growing extravagance of expenditure on naval armaments. An agreement merely to limit the size of ships would have been very useful a few years ago and would still be of use; but the agreement should go much further.

Finally, it would be a master stroke if those great powers honestly bent on peace would form a League of Peace, not only to keep the peace among themselves, but to prevent, by force if necessary, its being broken by others. The supreme difficulty in connection with developing the peace work of The Hague arises from the lack of any executive power, of any police power to enforce the decrees of the court. In any community of any size the authority of the courts rests upon actual or potential force,—on the existence of a police, or on the knowledge that the able-bodied men of the country are both ready and willing to see that the decrees of judicial and legislative bodies are put into effect. In new and wild communities where there is violence, an honest man must protect himself; and until other means of securing his safety are devised, it is both foolish and wicked to persuade him to surrender his arms while the men who are dangerous to the community retain theirs. He should not renounce the right to protect himself by his own efforts until the community is so organized that it can effectively relieve the individual of the duty of putting down violence. So it is with nations. Each nation must keep well prepared to defend itself until the establishment of some form of international police power, competent and willing to prevent violence as between nations. As things are now, such power to command peace throughout the world could best be assured by some combination between those great nations which sincerely desire peace and have no thought themselves of committing aggressions. The combination might at first be only to secure peace within certain definite limits and certain definite conditions; but the ruler or statesman who should bring about such a combination would have earned his place in history for all time and his title to the gratitude of all mankind.

Field Secretary's Work for May, 1910.

BY CHARLES E. BEALS, FIELD SECRETARY.

Through the courtesy of Rev. Thomas E. Barr of the People's Pulpit, Milwaukee, Wis., the Field Secretary visited that city on Sunday, May 1, and addressed a large audience in Davidson Theatre. The new Mayor, Hon. Emil Seidel, was present and spoke in happiest vein. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested and a committee was appointed to organize a State Branch of the American Peace Society. The committee consists of a dozen of the most prominent men and women of the city. Correspondence will be entered into with the leading workers all over the State, and it is hoped that within a short time a strong organization may be formed.

May is the pacifist's inspiration month. The Field Secretary was one of the hundreds of peace pilgrims who wended their way to Hartford and Mohonk. At the New England Arbitration and Peace Congress at Hartford and New Britain it was the Field Secretary's privilege to preach in the Wethersfield Avenue Congregational Church, Hartford, on Sunday morning, May 8. The pastor of the church, Rev. Rodney W. Roundy, was the Executive Secretary of the Peace Congress. The theme presented was "The Spiritualizing of War." In the afternoon of the same day the Field Secretary spoke at the Labor Mass Meeting in Foot Guard Hall, Hartford, on "The Workman and the Gun Man." On Monday and Tuesday, May 9 and 10, the Field Secretary addressed three of the large schools of New Britain, including the State Normal School.

On Sunday, May 15, the delightful privilege of occupying his old pulpit—that of the Prospect Street Congregational Church, Cambridge—was enjoyed. On this occasion the subject was "Fight the Good Fight."

Happy indeed were those of us whose good fortune it was to be present at the epoch-marking sixteenth session of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration. Not only were the papers and addresses of unusually high order, but no one who was present when the official announcement was made of the probable setting up of the International Court of Arbitral Justice in the near future ever can forget that dramatic moment. Everybody felt that one of the great goals of pacifism had been reached.

Postal card notices of the Stockholm Peace Congress, August 1 to 6, have been sent out to all the members of the Chicago Peace Society, and it is hoped that a large American delegation may be present at the Congress. Rabbi Hirsch will probably attend.

The American Peace Society has honored its Chicago Branch by electing Hon. George E. Roberts, the president of the Chicago Peace Society, as one of the vice-presidents of the American Peace Society.

Just now we are awaiting the visit of that doughty peace fighter, Rev. Walter Walsh of Dundee, Scotland. Through the local society engagements have been made for Mr. Walsh which will give him an opportunity to address some of the principal commercial, educational, religious and social organizations of Chicago.

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